



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Book Reviews

The Syntax of High School Latin. Edited by LEE BYRNE. The University of Chicago Press, 1909. Pp. ix + 54. \$0.83 postpaid.

This little book, which is a companion volume to Lodge's *Vocabulary of High School Latin*, has been produced by the collaboration of fifty teachers of Latin over the country. Its interest and importance lie not merely in what it presents, but in the fact that it is a piece of work undertaken independently by secondary teachers in a field peculiarly their own and for their own purposes. As an evidence of the growing spirit of co-operation and solidarity among the teachers of the high school, every reader of the *Journal* will welcome it.

The book consists of two main parts: first, statistics giving the number of times each construction occurs in the first four books of the *Gallic War*, the orations against Catiline, for Pompey's Command and Archias, and the first six books of the *Aeneid*; second, a suggested distribution of the various constructions that occur as often as five times in one author, or ten times in the three combined, over the four years of the high-school course, on the basis of their frequency of occurrence in the different authors. The rest of the book is incidental to these two divisions. The categories and nomenclature current in the school grammars are generally retained. The infrequency of some constructions has led, rather unwisely, to their combination in the lists. Thus, under the Ablative, Material is listed with Source, Attendant Circumstance with Manner, Accordance with Specification. Under Complementary Infinitive the individual verbs governing the construction are given, but under Substantive Clauses (p. 16), where it would have been equally useful, they are omitted. The arrangement of the verbs (p. 19) is bad, *debeo* occurring twice.

Some interesting facts are brought to light. There are fifty Datives of Purpose in the Caesar, and only five in the Cicero; the Double Accusative with verbs of Asking occurs only once in the Caesar, three times in the Virgil, and not at all in the Cicero; the Ablative of Agent occurs only three times in the Virgil, but two hundred fifteen times in the other two; *antequam* (*priusquam*) is found only once in the Cicero, *quamquam* only once in the Caesar, *consuesco* with the infinitive only in the Caesar; the Ablative of Comparison occurs only eight times in the Caesar and Cicero, and fourteen times in the Virgil, while the Ablative of Means occurs one thousand four hundred seventy-eight times in the three, the Ablative of Manner four hundred thirty-two times, the Ablative of Price six times, etc.

Confining itself as it does to those portions of the authors which have become the well-worn rut of high-school teaching, from which thoughtful secondary

teachers are just now laboring to escape, the book appears at a peculiarly unfortunate time. If it should tend, in any degree, to retard the effort that is being made in this line, it might easily do much harm. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the good work of co-operation will go on, until the whole field of high-school reading shall be included.

J. J. SCHLICHER

Selected Essays of Seneca. With introduction and notes. By ALLAN P. BALL. New York: Macmillan, 1908.

Mr. Ball has done in a very satisfactory way the task which he set out to accomplish—the editing of a group of Seneca’s writings, “chosen with a view not primarily to the exemplary display of his philosophy or of his literary style, but rather to his personal connection with the history of his time.” The essays selected are *ad Polybium* and *de Clementia* i and ii. The so-called *Apocolocyntosis* is added, and ten of the *Epistulae Morales*. The text used is from the Teubner editions, with changes in some forty places. These changes mostly commend themselves, but it should have been made clear which of them are due to the editor himself.

The prefatory matter to the volume and to the several essays is highly valuable, interesting, and suggestive. It is almost a model of its kind. It is somewhat too condensed, owing doubtless to the prevalent insistence of publishers that textbooks be small. Indications of the cutting-down process are visible here and there; but fortunately not with the devitalizing results seen in the curt introductions and jejune notes of too many recent classical editions.

The commentary throughout is excellent, and will be appreciated not only by students but by the much-criticized instructors (may their numbers never grow less!) who are glad, not only to receive new light and inspiration from the books which they recommend for their classes, but to acknowledge their obligations thereto.

As might be expected from Mr. Ball’s previous work, the elucidation of the *Apocolocyntosis* is particularly good. He has done wisely in adding this to his selections from Seneca. I do not think, however, that he has sufficiently emphasized the fact that the satire has been generally accepted, to be sure, as written by Seneca, but on the slenderest grounds, and that the internal evidence is almost perfectly conclusive against this theory. It is doubtless convenient to have the production published with Seneca’s, exactly as it is convenient to have published in the *corpus Tibullianum* much not written by Tibullus, and as it is convenient to have *Titus Andronicus* and *The Two Noble Kinsmen* added to a set of Shakspeare’s plays; yet surely no lover of the high-minded Seneca—a gentleman born—should endure without protest to have him accused of writing this foul and venomous lampoon. Seneca, like other ancient writers sacred and profane, does refer to the vices of his age with a frankness which to modern taste seems brutal; but he is never nasty. The satire in question is the work of a witty but nasty